TOLD JUSTICE ROOM HE WAS DRUNK. Told JUSTICE ROUP HE WAS DRUNK.

The witness had also had, an experience with Justice Koch. She testified in a case in his court in which she was interested, and a lot of policemen's wives awore they would not believe her under eath. Then Justice Koch laughed at her and said he hoped she had got all she wanted.

"You'll go before the Grand Jury, will you?" he said. I told him I wanted those people who worst they would not believe me under eath to prove under what circumstances they ever found me under the shadow of an untrath. But he would not do it, and I said to him: 'Ged pity the poor of the east side with a half-drunken Judge on the bench. You're so drunk now you can't seestraight.

"Then a police officer with gold lace on his sleeves said: 'Hy gee, I wouldn't take that from any one.' I said: 'You'd have to take it if you were in the same boat."

"I think that will do. Miss Fream, thank you."

"I think that will do, Miss Fream, thank you,"

SAYS CAPT. HAUGHEY PUNCHED HIM. Placific Collings, a lodging-house keeper of 101 West Third street was the next witness. The onf of his house is frequented, he said, by Spaniards and Cubans. A number of these were playing dominoes one evening and some others were playing pool when Officers Derrigan, Hallen, and Bloane entered and began plugging and punching the customers. One customer had his eyeglasses broken by a punch with the end of a bill.

punching the customers. One customer had his eyeglasses broken by a punch with the end held bell by the punch had been a little higher there would have been another glass eye. Hallen began digging me, but Derrigan made him stop. There was about \$100 on the domino tables, and Hallen took it all, but only gave up four or five dollars in court. We were taken to the Mercer street station. There Capt. Haughey took me into his bedroom and asked me if I had given any money to Hallen Sloane, or Derrigan. I said no, and he called me a vile name and punched me in the face. He crowded me into a little closet where he washes his hands, and punched me until I was all bleeding. When they took me to the desk. Haughey told an officer to search me for a knife."

The little Spaniari was very much excited as pe told this story, and as he reached this point as extended his hand and exclaimed flerely: "If I had had a knife he would nover have struck me like that!"

The witness gave this explanation of Capt. Haughey's treatment of him. He said that the premises he occupied he secured just ahead of a woman known as Annie Queen, He kept a respectable house, and paid nothing for protection, and Haughey was angry because he had lost the money Annie Queen would have given him. Mr. Merling of 79 South Fifth avenue, of whom he rented the house, had told him that he had beard the officer say this. Chairman Lexpowordered this stricken out because it was bearsay, which is the first hearsay testimony



that has been stricken out. His experience in Jefferson Market with the lawyers was the same as that testified to by Mrs. Herreinan, and he also mentioned Gus Blumenthal, a man implicated in ball-bond fixing by Mrs. Herreinan. Senator Lexow—The point has not been properly accentuated that the Police Justices must know the general reputation of such men as Gus Blumenthal and Hochstein, and should not tolerate them.

tolerate them.

Mr. Moss.—Why, of course the Justices know that such men as Blumenthal and Hochstein are insolvent, yet accept them as bondsmen over and over, even after prisoners have forfeited ball they had given and the bond has not been collected.

Mr. Moss next called to the witness stand William L. Soyer, who is an agent for the Lexow counsel. Mr. Moss said he proposed to prove by the witness continuous dereliction of duty on the part of the Captains of the Fifteenth and Nineteenth precincts, in that in both of those precincts many disorderly houses are running openly in spite of the committee's disclosures. The committee seemed a bit shy of Mr. Soyer. Senator Lexow asked of Mr. Moss:

"Are you not proving that instead of the officers being derelict it is impossible to suppress that class of crime?"

Mr. Moss replied that in his opinion the houses had been reopened because the police found that the revenue from them was at this time "a groundhog case."

Chairman Lexow asked; "Do you conscient DISORDERLY HOUSES NOW OPEN.

groundhog case."

Chairman Lexow asked: "Do you conscientiously believe, Mr. Moss, that, in spite of the developments here, the police are again taking bribes from disorderly houses?"

Mr. Moss (emphatically)—I do, and have evidence are supplying the property of the constant of the con

Mr. Moss (emphatically)—I do, and have evidence which I do not now wish to disclose.

Senator O'Connor suggested that the police could not enter such houses to make arrests without a court warrant. Mr. Goff, who had returned to the court room, explained for the hundredth time the law which gives the Superintendent of Police the power to issue his own warrants for the raiding of disorderly or gambling houses. This precipitated a discussion of that law, which Senator O'Connor thought was outrageous, and Mr. Goff agreed that as the law had been applied with evil purpose and to no good purpose it should be repealed. Still, he wanted to show that with the law in existence the police had not raided notorious houses known to every child on the street, which the agents of the counsel had no difficulty in entering openly. Then a social evil discussion was entered upon.

Then a social evil discussion was entered a social purity bill for Mrs. Grannis, remarked rather hopelessly that he could get no one to vote for it. He thought the blackmail of the immtes of disorderly houses was a crime infinitely worse than that which the blackmail was paid to protect. He hoped that the committee would have the advantage of some expert testimony as to what, if anything, can be done to cure the social evil. These views seemed to shock Mr. Moss, who replied to the intimation, if Senator O'Connor's remarks were such, that it was better to regulate than attempt to suppress the social evil, by saying that it would be equally against the fundamental laws of society and against the Ten Commandments to repeal the laws against stealing.

THIS BOSTON MAN COULDN'T PAY THE TAX.

THIS BOSTON MAN COULDN'T PAY THE TAX. Mr. Soyer was withdrawn from the witness stand at the end of the discussion temporarily and Marcus D. McCarthy, a man from Hoston, was sworn. In 1891 he came from Hoston to this city and bought the saloon 101 West street. During two years he paid \$200 to the police. In 1891 he paid \$100 personally to Capt. Slevin, who told him that for that money he would be allowed to keep open on Sunday. Six months



MRS. GRANNIS.

later he paid \$100 to Slevin's ward man. Flynn. In 1892 he paid \$100 personally to Capt. Stevenson's son, and six months later paid Stevenson's ward man. McCarthy, \$100. In that year McCarthy demanded an earra \$100 under a threat of breaking the witness's license. "I could not stand the tribute and went back to Eoston." he said.

and.

Q.—Did the police visit your saloon? A.—Yes, Drummond and Shaw, week days and Sundays.

Uncle Daniel—Did they pay you for their drinks? A.—Yes, after I put my claim in before the Police Commissioners, \$10 for one and \$27 for the other. The Commissioners told Shaw and Drummond to pay me or get off the face.

Chairman Lexow—Do you testify under any prejudice against Slevin and Stewnson? A.—Not a bit. I came here from Boston to do business. I could not stand the tar and went back to Boston; that is all. After recess Mr. Goff said: "There have been criticisms through interviews in the presscharging this committee with unfairness in not allowing persons accused by testimony here to come forward and vindicate themselves. I say may on behalf of the committee that if any official whose name has been mentioned here in a manner not agreeable to him wishes an opportunity for vindication the committee will give him a present hearing, including even the person (ben-

the papers and interfered with the enterprise." THINKS WILLIAMS INSPIRED HIS PRISECUTION. The witness intimated that the molestation of bis agents by the police was prompted by inspector Williams, whom he had written un when tendain of the Fenderich presinct. On the afternism of Nov. 7, 1858, he received word that one of his agents had been arrested in the First precinct. Mr. Costella went down there, and found that Capt. McLaughin had taken from the agent the face-strails codoserated of Commissioners Crisker, Furror, and Smith. He had endeavored to get all these codorsements from his agents, but some of them had said they had lest them. So he took that one explaining why to Capt. McLaughin had be reading the had lest them. So he took that one explaining why to Capt. McLaughin. He gave it to his back-steper, Studier, and to him to put it in the safe, but have it in court next day as evidence if it should be required. He then wont to Mulberry street to the bewspaper headquarters to see a friend about getting half for his agent. Not meeting his friend, be walked across to Police Headquarters, and there eran into the arms of inspector Williams.

"The inspector said. I want you, Costella," and I said. All right, Inspector, what for? He said that I had stolen a document from Capt. McLaughlin. I explained, as I have here, and toid him the document was in my safe, and would be produced if repaired. He toid me to go with him to his office, and I did so, for I had had some experience with him, and did not care to cross him.

"Mr. Mose—Let us digress long enough to hear that experience.

A. I went to the Madison Square Garden one night to report turne affair. While I was strugsling to get in I met Mr. Williams. That was shortly after I had writen the story zbooth him and the Tenderion. He grabbed me by the hims and the Tenderion. He grabbed me by the will he end of his cinh.

"Now proceed with the evening of Nov. 7. UNDER ABBEST AT READQUARTERS. "Now proceed with the evening of Nov. 7, "Weil, Williams kept me in his office from 7 g'clock until midnight. I asked him if I was

ator Plunk[tt] named as lately as yesterday. We will place the witness chair at his disposal." Senator (PConnor-They might come more readily if they were sure there were no pins in the chair.

MISS PREAM.

else did.

MRS. LOVATT'S GRIEVANCE.

Next a young Irish woman named Mrs. Mary Lovatt, carrying an infant in her arms, went to the witness stand. She testified with just pride that her husband "and three generations before him" was born in this country. She had heard Justice Feitner and his court officials grossly insult Miss Fream, and had had a little experience of her own. A woman, a fellow tenant, the woman's husband, and her brother, "a greenhorn not three months in the country," had assaulted the witness and her husband, blacked their four eyes, and pulled out a bagful of her hair. She and her husband, with the marks of the battle upon them, went to Justice Feitner for a warrant for their assailants, but the Justice refuse-i to issue them. He did issue a summons for the woman assailant, which he gave to the witness to serve. The assailant had for counsel a saloon keeper and the witness a lawyer recommended by Silver bollar Smith, who never opened his mouth in court. Justice Feitner, although the witness offered to show him the bag of hair which grew on her head prior to the row, discharged her assailant. This, however, did not seem to cause the witness so much chagrin as the fact that the greenhorn was admitted inside the rail in Justice Feitner's court while her husland, with two black eyes and an American pedigree of four degrees, was kept outside.

AUGUSTINE E. COSTELLO'S STORY.

AUGUSTINE E. COSTELLO'S STORY.

Then came Augustine E. Costello. He said that while he was in charge of the Hernic's Police Headquarters burean he conceived the idea of writing a history of the police force from the time of the old Dutch Trading Company's watches up to date. To give it an official character, he asked the Police Commissioners to endorse the publication, which should be sold by subscription for the benefit of the Police Pension Fund, at that time at very low ebb. The Commissioners thought well of the scheme, and supplied Mr. Costello with their official endorsement, and he proceeded with his work of compilation. For his time and labor he was to receive twenty per cent. of the sales. The book was published and was having a fair success when the Commissioners withdrew their official support, and their action, being reported in the papers, seriously interfered with the sale of the book.

The witness in answer to questions by Mr.

PLACIDO GOLINDO.

AUGUSTINE E. COSTELLO'S STORY.

MRS, LOVATT'S GRIEVANCE.

under arrest, and he said no, but that I must stay there. I said that I must either have my freedom or he locked up, but he detained me. I began to get her vona, because there was a good deal of telephoning and running in and out of detectives who whispered to Williams about me, as I could see. At midnight two detectives from the First precinct came and Williams said, 'Now you are arrested.' My bookkeeper, Stanley, was with me, and I whispered to him to stay as crose to me as he could, as I was unessy about my situation and expected some trouble, and wanted a witness. He walked with me to the elevated it was dark and raining, and I put up an umbrella.

BAYS CAPT. M LAUGHLIN STRUCK HIM WITH trick Danie!—We will sit till midnight to ac-ommodate any gentleman who wants a vindicommodate shy gratteness cation.

On Toroiday Mr. Andrews said that his estimate for barn rents for the Street Cleaning Department for 1800 was \$40,000. Mr. Goff read from the official report of his estimate that the Commissioner asked for \$52,000 for barn rents, including \$4,000 for repairs AGENT SOYER TESTIFIES. Then Agent Soyen restiries.

Then Agent Soyen was recalled. He gave a list of six houses in the Nineteenth (the Tenderloin) and three houses in the Zifteenth (Mercer street) presents which he had recently visited, and found to be conducted openly as disorderly houses. He had no difficulty in getting in any of them, and thought that policemen in citizent ciothes would have no more difficulty. He said

BAYS CAPT. M LAUGHLIN STRUCK RIM WITH BAYS CAPT. M LAUGHIAN STRUCK HIM WITH HASS KNUCKLES.

"Just as we got in front of the First precinct station two men jumped from out of the dark into the height light coming out of the entrance. One of them was Capt. McLaughlin: the other one aimed a blow at me with his fast. I tried to dedge, but he struck me on the cheek and knocked me into the gutter. The man then aimed a blow at my face with his foot. I partly warded this off with my umbrella, but the man continued to kick me. When I got up at last I said: 'Hold on, I am a prisoner here. If I have offended against the law there is another way to punish me.' I was knocked down again, while the two detectives and Capt. McLaughlin stood by. I at last managed to get into the station house, where I thought I would be protected. I was in a state of collapse, bleeding, torn, and covered with mud. Capt. McLaughlin, assaulted me with his flats. He wore brask knuckles. He had struck me several times, when, in some way, I overcame the collapse to some extent, and shouted at him, 'McLaughlin, etop: if you assault me again you or I will die!' My fighting blood was up then, and if he had struck me again my fingers would never have left his throat until either he or I was dead."

Every one in the room was listening to this story breathlessly until Senator O'Connor exclaimed: "What: Do you mean to say that McLaughlin what." that the street walkers were a conspicuous nut-sance in the Fifteenth precinct, and that the

left his threat until either he or I was dead."

Every one in the room was listening to this story breathlessly until Senator O'Connor exclaimed:

"What! Do you mean to say that McLaughlin assaulted you with bress knuckles?"

The winess answered: "Call Dr. Jenkins; he attended me." Continuing, he said: "Mo-Laughlin blustered some more, but did not assault me again. He let me go into the toilet room to wash off some of the blood from my face. Then I was ordered down stairs to a cel. On the way down some one kicked or punched me in the back, and I suffer from that injury yet. When I was put in my cell I fainted. When I recovered i wrote on a sheet of my notebook, 'If I am found dead, I was murdered by Capt. McLaughlin,' I hid that bloody piece of paper in my stocking."

Q-Were you maltreated again during the night? A.—No, except that they would not give me a drink of water, and Capt. McLaughlin came down and seemed to enjoy my condition. I fainted several times during the night, from loss of blood and exhaustion. At 5 o clock in the morning the same two detectives called for me and later I was taken to court. I was humiliated beyond power of expression at the thought of the outrage and Indignity to which I had been subjected and at the thought of going home to my wife and children in that condition. I sent for Lawyer Charles T. police paid no attention to them. The girls, he said, had told him that the police had instructed them "to go ahead; it would be all right if they did not go on the stand."

Mr. Goff then called John Kreyer, who for four years, beginning in 1888, kept a saloon at Twenty-eighth street and Third avenue.

Mr. Moss—We found a book which seems to belong to you, Mr. Kreyer. Mr. Moss—We found a book which seems to belong to you, Mr. Kreyer.

The witness took the book which was handed to him, and said it was his saloon account book. It contained for every month of the four years the item, "Precinct \$20."

Q.—What do those items mean? A.—It means that I gave \$20 a month to Ward Man Mularkey.

The witness said he did not know what it was for. His predecessor had told him it was the custom, and he had followed it. He said he kept his saloon open on Sundays, as every one else did.

MRS. LOVATT'S GRIEVANCE. which I had been subjected and at the thought of going home to my wife and children in that condition. I sent for Lawyer Charles T. Dudley, and told him the circumstances. He said, "They are too much for me alone; I must have an assistant." He called in Mr. Hummel. The cases against me and my agent were laughed out of court. I went home and



WITNESS COSTELLO.

was in bed five days. During that time the pa-pers got their information about the case from Williams. The affair ruined me and my book I was so humiliated and depressed that I have I was so humiliated and depressed that I have never until now tasked this over before any except my intimate friends.

Senator O'Connor - Did you never seek redress or make charges before the Police Board? A.—There is no use to go to law with the devil in helt. All the while I was in Capt. Williams's office two detectives were in my house bullying my wife and sending my children into hysteries. They pretended to be looking for me, although they knew I was in Williams's office.

BIL JENKINS DIRESSED CONTELLOS INJUNIES. DR. JENKINS DRESSED COSTELLO'S INJURIES

DR. JENKINS DRESSED COSTELLO'S INJURIES.
While the witness was testifying Health Officer Willam T. Jenkins entered the court room.
At this point Mr. Moss caught sight of Dr. Jenkins and called him to take the stand, which the Doctor did, in evident great amazement. Before he was sworn Dr. Jenkins shook hands cordially with Mr. Costello,
Q.—Do you know Mr. Costello? A.—I have for many years. papers, seriously interfered with the sale of the book.

The witness, in answer to questions by Mr. Moss, admitted that he believed the action of the Commissioners was prompted by the fact that Superintendent Byrnes's book on the criminals of America was then in embryo, and that the sale of Mr. Costello's work would interfere with that of Mr. Byrnes. "I do not charge Mr. Byrnes with this," said the witness. "I have known him long and well, and have always found him a gentleman in all our relations."

Mr. Costello then thought that he would have better success with a history on the same lines of the Fire Department of New York. He submitted his plan to the Fire Commissioners, Messrs. Croker, Purroy, and Smith. He proposed to issue this new book for the benefit of the Firemen's Kellef Fund, and made satisfactory arrangements for his own compensation, which depended, however, upon the sale of the book. He secured from the Commissioners Q.—Do you know Mr. Costello? A.—I have for many years.
Q.—Do you remember attending him in November, 1888? A.—I do.
Q.—For what? A.—He was suffering from contusions and abrasaons on the cheeks and great nervous depression.
Q.—Do you know what inflicted the wounds?
A.—I was unable to determine what caused them but I am presented them but I a A.—I was unable to determine what caused them, but I am prepared to believe it was by brass knuckles if Mr. Costello says so.

The investigation goes on to-day. Mr. Mass will have 200 of the 700 retired haif-pay policemen on exhibition. This is for the purpose of demonstrating his contention that the retirement law should be amended so as to keep on the force healthy, able-bodied, experienced men, who now take advantage of the law to retire on half pay after twenty years, service. half pay after twenty years' service.

> DUNN TO BE TRIED FOR CLUBBING. The Policeman Arrested and Arraigned in General Sessions,

Policeman Bernard Dunn of the Charles street police, who was one of the policemen summoned there was a muster of alleged police clubbers. was arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeants Reilly and Von Gerichten on a bench warrant. the October Grand Jury having indicted him for assaulting Thomas Lucas of 71 King street and David McCue of 117 Varick street, on the night of Sept. 30. Dunn says he went to the saloon of Richard Connaughton, at Broome and Hudson streets, to make an excise arrest, and that he arrested Henry Curtis, the bartender.

that he arrested Henry Curtis, the bartender.
On the way to the Charles street station he was assaulted by Lucas and McCue. He defended himself, and, with the aid of another policeman, arrested them. Lucas and McCue were held in the Jefferson Market Police Court the next morning by Police Justice Voorhis in \$500 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Duan testified against them before the Grand Jury, and then their testimony was heard. The Grand Jury dismissed the complaint against them, and indicated Duan.

In the General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Martine, Bush pleaded not guilty, and Judge Martine fixed hand at \$1,000. While his bail bend was being prepared the court officers told Duan that he must go to the prisoners' box. He objected and made some little reassauce, but finally went. Frederick B. Mahoney of 212 Sering street became his bondsman, and he was released.

a letter officially endorsing his scheme, and facsimiles of this letter were added to the prospectus of the book for the use of his advertising
and subscription agents. Nineteen thousand
dollars had been sunk before the Fire Commissioners, for some reason which he could not explain, withdriew their support.

"To stop at that point meant my after ruin,
and to go on without the support of the
Commissioners, meant bankrupics. I turned
from the paid department to the Volunteer
Firemen's Association and made arrangements
with them. At this time my solicitors began to
get four touble with the police. They were frequeutly arrested, and, though always discharged
without frial, the stories of their arrest in connection with their work for the book got into
the papers and interfered with the enterprise."
THINKS WILLIAMS INSPIRED HIS PERSECTION.

The witness lutimated that the molesiation of 512 Policemen Eligible for Hetirement. A schedule has been prepared at Police Headquarters showing the number of members of the department who will have served twenty years on the 1st of January next and will be eligible for retirement. There are in all 512 men, in-cluding the Superintendent, 4 Inspectors, 28 Captains, 10 Sergeants, 15 Detective Sergeants, 307 patrolmen, and 7 documen.

Miss Lundborg Discharged from Bellevno Helen Lundborg, the young Swedish woman who was committed by Justice Burke, in the Harlem Police Court on Monday, to Believue Hospital for examination as to her mental condition, was discharged from the insune pavilion yesterday. While the girl's case puzzled the loctors, it was decided, after an examination

doctors, it was decided, after an cramination yesterday morning, that her mind was not sufficiently unbalanced to necessitate her being confined in an asytum.

She was released on her mother's signing a contract to take all the responsibility which might arise from her discharge from the hospital. Mas Landborg said that in the future, every effort would be made to prevent her deachter from seeing or hoding any communication with Rate Newell, the housemaid with whom the girl seemed to be infatuated.

Missing William Johnson in England, PATCHOGUE Dec. 5 .- William Johnson, who noney and personal effects of friends, has been card from, the is in England. He has written on friend that he deeply ragrets his course and values he could undo what he has done. He also wrote that he was in hard lock, Johnson was a cierk in the Suffelk county District Atwas a cirrk in the Suffeth county populated in torney's office at the time tie disappeared in

For Vecful Holiday Sifts

GERMANS' CHARGES ARE IN.

JUDGES COWING AND FITEGERALD ON THE STAND.

Mr. Philips Tried to Got Thom to Say that Their Work Was Hampered by Cet, Fellowo's Negligence, but They Wouldn't-Clerk Unger of Col. Fellows's Office and Clerk Watch of the General Sessions Testify-Mr. Tucker's Find,

Mr. Preble Tucker, keeper of the newspaper clippings for the Brownie Five, found a dime on the floor of the court room when Col. Fellows was undergoing the attack of the German band yesterday afternoon. Fulton McMahon, Cham-pion Thinker, and R. W. G. Welling. Keeper of the Awful Secreta, were in the room at the time. The dime was lying head up three inches west-northwest of the Clerk's desk, and Mr. Tucker had been sitting near it for some time before he saw it. It was seen at almost the same instant by a member of the German band, and Mr. Tucker and the German each reached for it. Mr. Tucker's slender white hand went straight

as an arrow and steady as a piston rod. The German hand wavered and hesitated. But it

CLEDE WATER

was in the lead until within two and three quarters inches of the coin. Then it stopped. The Tucket hand went on. It was about to seize the community when like a flash the German hand dropped, and the coin was its own. The German said, "Excuse me, is it yours?" and that moment he dropped the prize. The Tucker fingers seized it, and in fifty seconds the dime was inserted in the Tucker pocket. It is not known to what use the coin will be put, but it is certain that the finding of it was the most important incident (to the presecution) of the day.

The German Five practically completed their attack on Col. Feilows yesterday, and all that remains is the Colonel's defence, which will be short and simple. The Brownie Five were not represented in court when Commissioner Linson ordered proceedings to begin in the morn-

Mr. Phillips told Mr. Linson that he and Mr. Sutro wanted to amend the specifications in the charges by adding the names of Frederick Gedney of the North River Bank and George Murray to the list of untried cases. Mr. McCurdy insisted that such amendments should come through the Governor, but Mr. Linson said he'd let them in without that formality.

Frederick Hoffman was then called by Mr. Phillips. He is in the fur business at 93 Nassau street. He told Mr. Linson that George Murray stole his watch last February and was arrested for it. He identified Murray at the police sta-tion and Murray was indicted. The case was then put in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Townsend. He visited Mr. Townsend two or three times, and that gentleman tried to persuade him that he could not positively iden-tify Murray. Finally he told Mr. Townsend that there must be a nigger in the woodpile, and Mr. Townsend replied: "You cannot identify this man, for he is innocent of the charge." Mr. Hoffman said he went away then and never came back, and he did not think the man was

ever prosecuted.

Henry D. Schloss of N. J. Schloss & Co., where Bookkeeper and Cashler Joseph H. Louis is accused of stealing \$125,000, was the second wit-ness. Louis was indicted last March, but he has not been tried, and the fact has aroused sus-picion on the part of the creditors of the firm. Mr. Schloss said that the firm had sent two lawyers to the office of the District Attorney to get the trial hurried up, but they hadn't succeeded. Mr. McCurdy asked him if the case did not involve an erormous amount of work in preparing. Mr. Schloss said that it did.

Solomon Kohn, one of Mr. Schloss's lawyers, said he had had conversations with Assistant District Attorneys Battle and Davis about the case, and had asked that it be brought to trial. Mr. McCurdy asked the same question of him, and Mr. Kohn said there was a great amount of work involved. He confessed that many of his calls on the Assistant District Attorneys were to assist them in the examination of books in the

Chief Clerk Unger was called next and Mr. Phillips asked him for the books and papers and records he had promised to bring to court. Mr. Unger said he had some and not others. The others were what Mr. Phillips wanted. They

others were what Mr. Phillips wanted. They consisted of lists of cases untried at the time Col. Fellows took office and of the cases untried on Dec. I this year.

"Didn't Col. Fellows Instruct you not to furnish those lists?" demanded Mr. Phillips.

"He did not, "said Mr. Unger.
"Were you not here yesterday afternoon when Col. Fellows said that he would not provide the lists?" demanded Mr. Phillips.

"I did not hear Col. Fellows make any such statement," said Mr. Unger. "On the centrary, I set clerks at work on the books last night to get the records. It will take a long time to prepare them."

Mr. McCurdy jumped up and said: "I say here and now that to the ultermost of our ability we will furnish the data that the other side desire, but we will not neglect the public business to oblige them."

Mr. Phillips made a retort that drew the first

sire, but we will not neglect the patches them."

Mr. Phillips made a retort that drew the first emphatic word from Mr. McCurdy that he had uttered during the trial. It is had enjoyed the harmlessness of the German band's struggles. Now he got down from his favorite seat on the table where he lets his legs hang over and swing, and he said:

and he said:

"I want to stand on my rights in this matter, and I propose to stand on them. These men come to court with specific charges, which they do not hesitate to swear to. They have no proof of these charges, and they demand that we shall furnish them the proof. Now, if the Court directs us to furnish any paper or record that is in our possession we will do it. But we are not going to be driven night and day by these people to the detriment of the public business.

Mr. Mcturdy resumed his seat on the table, and the old smile came back. Mr. Phillipssaid: "I ask that the Commissioner direct the production of the papers we ark for. Will you produce those papers, Mr. Unger?"

Mr. McCurds slid off the table again and said: "Auswer, under my direction, no."

Mr. McCardy slid off the table again and said:

"Answer, under my direction, no."

Mr. Linson asked what it was all about. Mr. Phillips explained that he wanted the list of cases pending in the District Attorney's office. He amended this by asking only for the figures, the totals of cases. There was no objection to that, and Mr. Linson directed that the evidence be furnished.

"Now what else do you want?" demanded."

that, and Mr. Liuson directed that the evidence be furnished.

"Now, what else do you want?" demanded Mr. McCurdy.

Mr. Phillips said he wouldn't tell him. Then he asked Mr. Unger how many prisoners were discharged during the year because they had not been promptly prosecuted. Turning to Mr. Linton he said: "Everybody knows that men are discharged daily in the tieneral Sessions because of the neglect of the District Attorney to attend promptly to the prosecution of them.

"Nobody knows anything of the kind," retorted Mr. McCurdy, "and I object to such unauthorized statements going on the record.

"It is so, "said Mr. Phillips.

"Mention one case," demanded Mr. McCurdy, Mr. Phillips couldn't do it. He asked about the Carrere case next, and what Mr. Unger knew about it. Mr. Unger told a long story about a beautiful woman and evidence of affection, pathetic scenes, and the like. The point seemed to be that the woman and she was Mr. Enger. Once after she had gone Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Unger. Once after she had gone Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Unger. Once after she had gone Mr. Lindsay asked Mr. Unger. Why did he do that?" demanded Mr. Phillips. "I guess he was impressed with the personality of the lady. I confess I was," replied Mr. Unger.

"You are a married man, are you not?" asked

Mr. Unger.

You are a married man, are you not?" asked
Mr. Phillips, and everybody laughed when Mr.
Unger said. "Yes. sir."

The Carrere case, it appeared later, had been
settled out of court. By and by Mr. Phillips
wanted to know about the case of Assistant

Don't You Know

That if you are afflicted with catarrh, you are offensive to yourself and every one else? Don't you know that it cannot be cured with local

applications, because it is not Hood's Sarsaparilla

a local disease? Don't Cures
For know that
Hood's Saraapartila cures catarrh? Don't you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you 7

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

District Attorney Hartman. It had nothing to do with the charges, and Mr. Linson stopped him. Mr. Phillips made an inaccrate statement of the facts in the case, which went of the record, but was struck out later. He said that the story showed a motive for neglect in the District Attorney's office, and it was the duty of the Commissioner to admit it whether it was in the specifications or not. Mr. Liuson said "No."

the District Attorney's office, and it was the duty of the Commissioner to admil it whether it was in the specifications or not. Mr. Linson said "No."

Mr. Phillips took up each of the homicide cases wherein neglect was charged, and asked Mr. Unger why they nad not been tried. Most of the cases Mr. Unger expiained, but there were some which he declined to tell about on the ground that it was against public policy.

"What do you mean by public reasons or public policy?" demanded Mr. Phillips.

"It is a very comprehensive phrase," explained Mr. Unger, "It means chiefly that disclosure would defeat the ends of justice."

"Why have not the police cases been brought to trial?" asked Mr. Phillips.

"For public reasons," said Mr. Unger,
Mr. Unger retired, and Detective Sergeant Von Gerichten took his place. Mr. Phillips wanted to prove by him that it was the fault of the District Attorney's office that Lawyer Schooley was not arrested promptly. Von Gerichten said he didn't know Schooley and had never seen him, and that the warrant for his arrest was sent to him promptly by the District Attorney's office and by him taken to Inspector McLaughlin at Police Headquarters, the Inspector having men who did know Schooley.

Deputy Clerk Walsh of the Court of General Sessions was the next witness. He had with him the bonds, on which the name of Charles Jachne appeared as surety. By Mr. Walsh Mr. Phillips, with great particularity and detail, proved the admitted fact that the District Attorney has the actual possession of the indictments presented by the Grand Jury until the cases have been disposed of, Mr. Phillips declares that this is a volation of the law, though he admits that it is the practice in every county in the State. Mr. Walsh told him that they were held by Col. Fellows in his canacity as an officer of the court, and that therefore they were in actual possession of the Clerk of the court as well as of the District Attorney.

"It is a fact, is it not, that the courts frequently adjourn because there is a lack of bus

"There are four Judges of the Court of Sessions. Why don't they all sit at once?"
"It would be physically impossible," said Mr.
Walsh, while Col. Fellows jumped up and said:
"Four Judges don't sit, because the law says
but three shall sit at a time. The law provides
only four parts to the Court of General Sessions
and forbide any more, though efforts have been
repeatedly made to get a fourth part."
"Do you know how often Col. Fellows attends court?" asked Mr. Phillips.
"I see him around almost every day," said Mr.
Waish.

"I see him around almost every day," said Mr. Waish.

Mr. McCurdy asked: "Do you recall a single day when any part of the Court of Sessions or the Over and Terminer did not sit for the reason that the District Atterney had not provided it with sufficient business?"

"No. sir, I do not," said Mr. Waish.
Assistant District Attorney Hennessy was recalled and asked about more bail cases. He told Mr. Phillips, in answer to a question about an official act, "I did it because section and of the Code of Criminal Procedure requires it to be done."

official act, "I did it because section 500 of the code of Criminal Procedure requires it to be done."

"Well, there's no use getting hot about this matter," declared Mr. Phillips.

At the afternoon session Mr. Hennessy showed that of the \$77,000 hail which the District Attorney was accused of being remiss in failing to collect, \$47,000 had been collected or the courts had discharged it, and the rest was in the hands of the Sheriff for collection. It was during the recess that the Brownie Committeemen came in. Mr. Willing and Mr. McMahon appeared to be unduly excited, and just before the afternoon session was called Mr. Willing left Mr. Phillips and bolted for the door. Mr. Phillips and bolted for the door. Mr. Phillips and bolted for the case." It wasn't known at the time what was meant, but it turned out later that the "it" was Judge Cowing. Mr. Willing did better. He got both Judge Cowing. Mr. Willing did better. He got both Judge Cowing and Judge Fitzgerald.

Nearly all of the afternoon session was taken up by additional examination and cross-examination of Chief Clerk Unger. Mr. Unger explained fully for Mr. McCurdy all the bail cases which Col. Fellows was accused of being remiss in. The explanation was suicid, and was such as could have been obtained by any one before the charges were made. Among other things he showed that at no one time was Mr. Jachne on more than \$4,600 surety.

At 4:30 o'clock the Commissioner adjourned the case until 3 to wait for Judge Cowing. In the mean time ex-Judge Van Hoesen was introduced as a new counsel in the case. He took the place of Mr. Surro, who, Mr. Phillips explained, had gone West. Mr. Van Hoesen conducted the examination of Judge Cowing when that gentleman arrived. During the examination of heads of the purpose of the place of Mr. Surro, who, Mr. Phillips explained, the place of Mr. Surro, who, Mr. Phillips explained the examination of Judge Cowing.

neted the examination of Judge Cowing when hat gentleman arrived. During the examina-ion Judge Fitzgerald sat on the bench with the commissioner. Judge Cowing said he had been at the bench in the Court of General Sessions nee 1878.

since 1878.

Q.—Have you any idea of the length of time in ordinary cases which clapses between the finding of indictments and the trials? A.—I think it varies. A case may come to trial within two or three days, and it may take much longer time.

two or three days, and it may take much longer time.

Q.—Can you give us the average length of time? A.—I am sure I could not.

Q.—It sometimes happens, does it not, that the Court of Sessions adjourns for want of business? A.—That has occurred many times when the calender breaks down.

Q.—What is the cause of the calender breaking down? A.—There are various causes. Sometimes the parties are not ready to proceed to trial. Sometimes cases are many pleadings, Q.—How often has it happened that the calender has broken down in the past year because the District Attorney was not ready with cases? A.—The court has frequently adjourned because its calender was completed.

Q.—Can you tell me how many times during 1894 the defendants in cases have been ready and the District Attorney not? A.—No, I can't tell that.

Q.—Haye the Judges of the court always been

and the District Attorney not? A.—No, I can't tell that.
Q.—Have the Judges of the court always been able to do the business of the court; have there been enough Judges, and have they worked to their full capacity? A.—I can speak only for myself. I have been physically, and I may say mentally, able to do more work than I have done.

mentally, able to do more work than I have done.

Q.—In your opinion, is it necessary to increase the number of courts?

Mr. Linson said he didn't see what this had to do with the case, and Mr. Van Hoesen said: "As I understand you, you say you have frequently been unable to keep your court open because of the neglect of the District Attorney to provide the business needed?"

"No such statement has been made," declared Mr. McCurdy, and Judge Cowing said, "I have said that we have had frequently to adjourn the courts only in the day when, had the calendar been larger, they might have been kept open."

the calendar been larger, they might have the kept open."

The most important statement in the Judge's cross-examination was that every day there were more cases on the calendar than could possibly be tried, if it happened that none of the prisoners pleaded guilty.

"Often," he said, "juries in cases are already drawn, and when the defendant sees that we are

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BEOOKLYN STORES:

in dead carnest about trying him he will step up and plead rullty. Sometimes," and the Judge, in answer to another question, "when one calen-dar gives out we will send to another Judge to borrow a case to try. This is done through the District Attorney."

in abover to another question, and the dar gives out we will send to another Judge to borrow a case to try. This is done through the District Attorney.

Col. Fellows asked: "Judge, no case is ever placed on trial when the detendant has not already pleaded guilty, is it?"

"Not to my knowledge," said the Judge.
"Hence, said the Colonel, "pleas of guilty in calendar cases are all unexpected?"

I should say they were, said the Judge. "I will say all calendars are made up on issues."
Judge Cowing took Judge Fitzgerald place on the bench beside Mr. Linson, and Judge Fitzgerald took the stand. In answer to the first question Judge Fitzgerald said that in his part adjournments because of lack of cases had been very infrequent in 1894.

Q. Do you know of any cause that has retarded the speedy disposition of business in your court in 1894. A.—I didn't know there had been any retarding.

Q.—Do rou think that in 1894 the judicial force has been able to dispose of the business?
A.—I think that the force has been able to dispose of what is ordinarly known as criminal business.

Q.—Which class of cases is tried first? A.—

Q.—Do fou think that in force has been able to dispose of what is ordinarily known as criminal business.
Q.—Which class of cases is tried first? A.—Prison cases.
Q.—Isn't it a fact that ball cases are long delayed? A.—In all ball cases there is more or less delay, of course. When you speak of ball cases, I will say that a large number of ball cases are for misdemeanors. I have myself advocated the idea that cases of misdemeanor should be tried by some court of inferior jurisdiction, that such a court should have the right to provide jury trials in such cases. That would relieve the Court of General Sessions.
On the cross-examination Col. Fellows asked whether during 1894 the public business had been as diligently presecuted as in previous years. Mr. Fhillips objected to bringing in any previous year, and Mr. Linson said he had no objection to the question, but that it opened the door to letting in evidence not material to the issue.

"What I desired to show," said Col. Fellows, "was that the same energy has been displayed as had been displayed by preceding District Attorneys. I didn't suppose that even the gentlemen who have made these charges will assert that the District Attorneys, have been constantly neglectful. They reserve all that for me. However, I will not press the question."

The examination was concluded with the question: "Are you aware that more cases have been disposed of in the eleven months of 1894 than in any previous eleven months in the history of the office?"

It was decided that the records were the best proof of that.

Mr. Fhillips said his case was closed save for the putting in of some records which he expected to get from the Clerk of the General Sessions. The adjournment was until 10:300 o'clock this morning. The Brownie Five went away together. So did the German band. They are still jealous of each other, and the ten-cent incident didn't help it any.

TO ALL GERMAN GOO GOOS.

Choose Between the German-American and the G. G. Clubs-You Can't Belong to Both There is jealousy between the German-American Reform Union and the Goo Goos which threatens to develop into open warfare. The immortal Five of the Goo Goo crowd anticipated the Germans in their charges against Col. Fellows before the Governor. actuating cause or not, it is understood that the German-Americans propose to give notice to all German members of the Good Government

German members of the Good Government clubs that they must make choice between the two organizations and abandon one or the other. "I know that such a resolution has been drawn by Mr. Laub of the Twenty-second Assembly district," said a Goo Goo German last evening, "I am told that it is Mr. Herman Ridder's desire that it be passed at the next meeting of the union, which will probably be held on Friday night at Terrace Garden. Mr. Ridder wants to create a German Tammany Hall, and will tolerate no divided political allegiance in the members of his organization."

WAS MRS. FOGLIA A SUICIDE? A St. Louis Letter Purporting to Come from Her Husband Says She Was,

The attention of Inspector McLaughlin was called yesterday to a communication purporting to come from Bernardo Foglia, the husband of Primativa Foglia, the young Italian woman who was shot through the head on Nov. 22 at her home at 592 Columbus avenue. It is supposed that she was murdered by her husband, who disappeared at the time, and has since evaded the detectives.

In the communication, which bears a St.

Louis postmark, the writer asserts that he is innocent of any connection with his wife's death, and declares that she committed suicide. He says she threatened often to do so, and that,

death, and occlares that she committed suicide. He says she threatened often to do so, and that, on several occasions, she made efforts to kill herself, but was prevented by him. He was in another room, he writes, when she shot herself. He became crazed with fright, and ran out of the house.

He told a friend what had occurred, and the circumstance appeared so strong against him that he was advised to run away. The revolver was his, he admits, but it was given to him by a friend as security for a loan of \$2. and was to be returned when the debt was paid. The letter sadds that ungrounded jealousy prompted his (Foglia's) wife to commit suicids. The writer offers to surrender himself and stand trial.

Inspector McLaughin said he would make an investigation to discover if the letter was authentic. The statements made in the communication will be thoroughly inquired into and the police of St. Louis communicated with. If Foglia is located in that city, his arrest will be asked for, and, when arrested, he will be brought here on requisition papers. The police are inclined to believe that the letter is spurious.

WHO WAS THIS OLD MANY Belleved to Have Taken Polson and

Have Hidden His Own Name. A patient who was entered on the books of the Homoropathic Hospital in Brooklyn as David Jones, aged 60, of 76 Fulton street, died in that institution at 3 o'clock yesterday morning from strychnine poisoning. He was poorly dressed, but his clothing was clean and his conversation was that of a person of refinement. Jones refused to tell of his friends, and the police of Brooklyn are trying to find out something about

room at 76 Fulton street, which is a cheap lodg-ing house. He had appeared there at 3 o'clock ing house. He had appeared there at 3 o'clock that afternoon, and the proprietor said that he had never seen him before. Jones was taken with violent convulsions early in the evening, and, when questioned by the people in the lodging house, said that he believed strychnine had been given to him by mistake for a Dover's powder which he had purchased from a druggist on Jay street. The police interviewed every druggist on Jay street resterday, but there was no record of either strychnine or bover's powder having been sold by any of them.

The authorities at the hospital believe that Jones took the poison with suicidal intent, and gave a false name to veil his identity. There was nothing about his clothing or effects calculated to furnish a clue to his identity. He was about 60 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighted about 225 pounds, and had a gray noustache and a gray beard of three or four weeks' growth.

THE FOURTEENTH'S NEW ARMORY The Corner Stone from Gettysburg's Field to Be Laid To-day. Mayor Schieren will lay the corner stone o

the new Fourteenth Regiment Armory at Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street this afternoon. The atone is a boulder brought from the Devil's Gien, in the battlefield of Gettysburg. The "red-legged devils," as the Fourteenth was known during the war, will march from the old armory on North Portland avenue at 1 o'clock P. M.

Meeting of the M. E. Church Board of Edu

The annual meeting of the Board of Educaheld yesterday at 150 Fifth avenue. Bishop Andrews of this city presided. The reports of the treasurer and corresponding secretary showed a prosperous year. The Hoard has a limited supervision over more than two hundred higher institutions of learning, with 45,000 students and about \$27,000,000 worth of school property in buildings and endowments. The Hoard also administers a fund in aid of worthy students. During the last year it thus aided 1,559 students in a hundred different institutions to the amount of \$70,000.

Binhop Andrews was resiected President and Dr. A. S. Hunt Recording Secretary. held yesterday at 150 Fifth avenue. Bishop

Mrs. McGinnis Breaks Her Leg Again. WEST CHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 5.-Mrs. Mary Mo-Ginnis of Unionport, near this village, fell into an excavation which had been made by the village and broke her right leg. This was two years ago. She seed the village for \$10,000 damages, and last spring the village compromised by paying her \$5,000. On last Monday night Mrs. McGinnis went to Williamsbridge to see Lawyer David H. Hunt in his office. After she had transacted her business and was going down stairs, she stumbled and broke the same les again. She was conveyed to her home in a carriage.

Not a Hollow Sham.

The receiver of the Hygiene ice Company, which was organized by John Y. McKane, says that the property is valuable, and denies runners to the contrary.

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Linens. Bleached Damask.

(72 Inch).

\$1.00 per yd. 3-4 Napkins, \$2.25 & \$3.00. per dos.

250 dozen Webb's Fine Huck Towels. \$3.00 per doz.

A quantity of very fine Fayal work-D'Oyleys. Tray and Centre Pieces exquisite in workmanship and design.

Turkish Bath Mats. · 75 cts. each. Lord & Taylor.
Broadway & 20th 84.

Borses, Carringes, &c.

STUDEBAKER BROS., Ses CANAL ST. Heavy city buggies for contractors, collectors, &c. Extra grade of material and finish. Large stock-reasonable prices.

MR. CROWLET'S DELIRIUM.

Re Dives Through a Window Sash and Breaks His Cellar Bone, John F. Crowley, 32 years old, lives with his wife, his two little boys, and a sister-in-law, Miss Mary Allen, at 260 Academy street, Long Island City. He is an expert accountant and there is not a better penman between Newtown Creek and Bowery Bay. It was owing to his

ability as an accountant and to his skill as a penman, quite as much as to the fact that he was

a member of the Democratic General Committee of Queens county, that he held the chist clerkship in the City Treasurer's office for many clerkship in the City Treasurer's office for many years.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock Mr. Crowley, scantily clad, arose from his bed, and, in spite of the efforts of his wife to prevent him, made his way to a rear window of the first floor of the house and dived through the sash, landing head and shoulders down on the ground about six feet below. Not satisfied with such an experience he ran through the yard to the back fence and half jumped and half fell over that. There he lay when the neighbors, for whose assistance Mrs. Crowley screamed, found him.

whose assistance Mrs. Crowley screamed, found bim.

They carried him into the house and Dr. Burns, the family physician, was summoned. An examination disclosed the fact that Mr. Crowley had broken his collar bone. He was removed to St. John's Hospital, where he now is. Crowley's escapade was the talk of Long Island City yesterday afternoon. Many of his acquaintances about the City Hall ascribed the cause of the delirium in which he was when he jumped through the window, to heavy drinking. Mrs. Crowley, however, told a Sun reporter that the delirious condition was brought on by illness, caused by heart trouble, a cold, and too great mental exertion as an inspector of streets and pavements in the Department of

of streets and pavements in the Department of Public Works, where he is now employed. HER BURGLAR LOVER.

A Young Woman Makes a Scene at a Trial at Riverhead. RIVERHEAD, Dec. 5.—A blonde young lady, stylishly attired and with a thick black well over her face, made a scene in the court room

here this morning. Matthew Kennedy, who was implicated in the Patchogue Post Office robbery last June, was on trial. In the party of robbers were four others. These have not yet been arrested. Kennedy's friends had promised to help him in his defence, but they deserted him. At the last

moment he pleaded guilty.

When he was being taken into the court room the young woman sprang to him, crying:
"Matty! Matty! My Matty! You see where
your friends are now. For God's sake, do as I you to!"

you to!"

s forced the prisoner and Deputy Sheriff, who was shackled to him both

Vail, who was shackled to him, both against the wall. All through the proceedings she wept, and was hysterical. It was with difficulty that she was kept away from her lover.

She said she was May Lee of New York, and that Kennedy and she were engaged, and would have been married but that her lover did not wish to bring disgrace upon her family. She afterward pleaded with Kennedy to disclose the names of his confederates, but he would not. Kennedy will be sentenced to-morrow.

This Child Was Murdered.

An autopsy made yesterday on the body of a four-weeks-old girl, which was found with a oord drawn tightly about the neck in a coal bin at 95 Madison street, showed that the child had been murdered. The body was found by Wolfe Greenberg, who keeps a cigar store in the basement. A week ago he had a quantity of furniment. A week ago he had a quantity of furni-ture stored in the empty coal bin. On Tuesday morning when he went into the cellar he found the door of the vault unbolted and partly open. Fearing that some one had been stealing his furniture, Greenberg began an investigation. At the foot of the steps leading into the bin he stumbled over the body of the child. It was clothed in a chean pink dress and a white flan-nel hood. A cord had been drawn tightly around the throat. The police have been unable to dis-cover who left the child's body in the cellar.

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND

—the bad habits and early vices of young men and their dis-

early vices of young men and their disastrous consequences. Young men and old men, those who suffer from mervous debility and exhaustion, the wasting away of the wital strength and power from hidden drains or intemperate habits can readily find relief for body and mind by writing the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y. They employ a full staff of physicians and Specialists, who treat at a distance by correspondence or at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, all this class of diseases. Those who suffer from low spirits, irritable temper, a "broken-down" nervous system, and such distressing symptoms as backache, diaxiness, shooting pains in head or chest and indigestion, sexual excesses or abuses, all the result of exhausting diseases or drains upon the system,—will find a permanent cure after taking the special prescriptions sent them from the Invahids' Hotel and Surgical Institute. This association of medical men have prepared a book written in plain but chaste language, treating of the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. The World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors of the lovalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute. Buffalo, N. Y., will, on receipt of this notice, with 10 cents (in stamps for postage) mail, sealed in plain envelope, a copy of this useful book. It should be read by every young man, parent and guardian in the land.

The Key to the Situation

—if you suffer from Sick or Billious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Billious Attacks, or any derangement of the stomach, liver and bowels—is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Middly and gently, but thoroughly and offectively, they chanse, removate and regulate the entire system.

One little "Pellet" for a gentle laxative—three for a cuthartic. They're purely vegetable and perfectly harmless; these tiny, angar-coated granules of Dr. Pierce.

